

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4884

號七廿月五年一十三緒光

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

四拜禮

號九廿月六英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 15,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,720,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKYO. NEW YORK.
NAGASAKI. HONOLULU.
LYONS. SHANGHAI.
SAN FRANCISCO. NEWCHWANG.
HAMBURG. MUKDEN.
TIENTSIN. PORT ARTHUR.
PEKING. CHEFOU.
KOBE. DALNY.
LONDON.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TAKRO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905. [20]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$8,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hos. C. W. Dickson, Esq., H. Schubart, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq., E. Shellim, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., Hon. R. Shewan.
A. J. Raymond, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.
F. Salinger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905. [23]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Sh. Tael 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin. Calcutta. Hankow.
Tientsin. Tsingtau. Tsinanfu.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. HOMANN, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1905. [25]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th May, 1905. [27]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORIZED GOLD \$10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed Deposits at Rates which may be ascertained on application.
CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager.

20, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, 26th May, 1905. [21]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 17th NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tael.

UNSUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.

CANTON. PENANG.
CHEFOU. SINGAPORE.
HANKOW. TIENTSIN.
PEKING.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

1/2 per annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

1/2 " " " " 6 " "

1/2 " " " " 12 " "

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [19]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " " " 6 " "

" " " " 3 " "

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. [24]

ALL SUFFERERS FROM

NERVOUSNESS AND GENERAL

DEBILITY

SHOULD TRY OUR

NERVINE PILLS.

THEY stimulate and brace up the system and act also as a First-class Tonic.

IN BOTTLES \$1.50.

THE PHARMACY,

56, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1905. [43]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI { CHUSAN About 30th June } Freight and Passage.
H. W. Kenrick, R.M.R.

LONDON, & C. { NUBIA July 1st, Noon } Ste. Special Advertisement.
F. J. Fox

LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES { PALERMO About 7th July } Freight only.
E. G. Andrews

YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE. (Passing through the Inland Sea) { JAPAN About 8th July } Freight and Passage.
E. P. Martin, R.N.R.

For Further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1905. [2]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY BLENDED

FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES:

Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom,
Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00.

Hongkong, June 16th, 1905. [34]

KUPPER'S

PILSENER BEER.

The best PILSENER in the East; ask for Kupper, and see that you get it.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Telephone No. 76.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 6th June, 1905. [17]

E. C. WILKS & CO.,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS, ETC.,

are Sole Agents for—

The General Electric Co. of London, and have a large stock of Electric Fittings, Cables,

Wire, Lamps, Electroliers, etc., on hand,

AT 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

HONGKONG.

INSPECTION INVITED. ESTIMATES GIVEN.

Also Sole Agents for:

H. W. John's Canadian Asbestos Goods, stock on hand.

THORNYCROFT MOTORS.

W. H. ALLEN & SON, BEDFORD.

Stewart & Lloyd's Steel Plates, Angles, Tubes, &c.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [20]

Intimations.

Anywhere and any time

BOVRIL is the right thing. Being a perfectly scientific combination of the nourishing and the stimulating properties of beef, BOVRIL will always give a good account of itself.



[57]



TRY IT
"CLUB"
THAT'S ALL.

Pronounced the best Scotch Whisky at the price on the Market.

Per Dozen \$14.00

H. PRICE & CO.,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [36]

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

LONG, HING & Co.,

17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1905. [45]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES, Acting Manager. [26]

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

SHAMEEN, CANTON,

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION.

MACAO HOTEL,

MACAO, CHINA,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

Wm. FARMER, Proprietor. [17]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR, SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [20]

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. ... 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

Exit cars at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1904. [65]

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 102 HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidsuru, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A-1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujitama, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Oosaka, Otsu, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yonokibara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong. [1]

Intimation.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.
—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS—

NEW
MUSLINS,
ALPAGAS,
DRESS-
LINENS,
HOLLANDS,
VOILES,
FOULARDS,
SILKS,
&c., &c., &c.,
for light
SUMMER
GOWNS.

DRESS-MAKING
A Specialty.

LATEST
FASHIONS
from
LONDON,
PARIS,
and
NEW YORK
RECEIVED EVERY
WEEK.

BATHING
COSTUMES.

CAPS
and
SANDALS.

Everything New and
up-to-date
at
POWELL'S
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1905.

Intimations.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July, 1905, at 11.30 in the forenoon, when the following Resolution, which was passed at a meeting held on 21st June, 1905, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.
"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$500,000 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$10.00 each."

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1905. [672]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 15th July, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1905, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [674]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the FINAL CALL of \$10 per Share on the new issue of Capital is due on the 30th June, 1905.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [688]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED, have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905. [675]

THE CLUB LUSITANO, LD.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate No. 147 for 20 Shares in the above Company numbered 54 to 66, 59 and 63, 64, 67 and 88, 140, and 178 to 187 inclusive, standing in the Register of Shareholders in the name of ANTONIO SIMPLICIO GOMES, Junior, having been lost, Notice is hereby given that a duplicate Certificate for the said Twenty Shares will be issued at the expiration of one calendar month from the date of this notice, and that the Original Certificate will, unless produced within that period, be hereafter held by this Company as null and void.

By Order,
H. M. BASTO,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Club Lusitano, Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. [681]

REWARD OF \$5,000.

OFFERED by the Undersigned for the ARREST AND CONVICTION of any Person or Persons who are in the habit of SMUGGLING large quantities of OPIUM into this Colony.

CHIN JOO HENG CO.,
Opium Farmers.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1905. [669]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE,
Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC
BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN DIVISION of the CITY OF VICTORIA occupied by members of more than one family must be Cleaned and Lime-washed THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of May and June.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this notice means that the Houses should be Lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room and Staircases, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Cases and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs both in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Back Yard should have its containing Walls Lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Lime-washed but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

C. F. W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Assistant Secretary.
Dated this 31st day of May, 1905. [685]

WILT SHIRE
As Supplied to
HARRIS'S
His Majesty
THE KING
BACON & HAMS

Gold Medals PARIS 1889 & 1900

Regd Brand

HARRIS, CALNE WILTS, England.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG & CHINA,
HOWARD & Co.,
50, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [679]

RIVER BANK SLIP.

AT SINGAPORE.

ROBERTSON QUAY SUBSIDENCE.

An alarming subsidence on the north bank of the Singapore River took place this morning, say the *Singapore Free Press* of 21st inst., by which a greater part of Robertson Quay is sunk below river level and three large godowns are placed in imminent danger of collapse.

Robertson Quay is just above Pulau Saigon bridge and nearly facing the Abattoirs. Fair and firm to all appearance, the roadway has borne many a bullock-cart load of produce and imports to the large godowns on its banks. Now there is a YAWNING CHASM

extending for fifty yards along the road and involving the whole width of the road from the river wall, here composed of uncoursed coral rubble, to the very foundations of the godowns. Those endangered are three in number, at the corner Messrs. Behn Meyer & Co., next a fine new godown, partly unoccupied now, but lately used by Adamson, Gillfillan & Co., and partly occupied by the Handels Veriginings Amsterdam, and a third godown. These buildings are in imminent danger of collapsing into the river. True there is a fragment of the wall left standing, but below the cracked surface of the roadway is to be seen the black ooze which forms so much of the river bed of the Singapore and other streams in the place—a fathomless morass of stinking soft stuff, that even as far inland as Kim Seng Bridge, goes down for over a hundred and fifty feet. The finest godown is that owned by Kwong Hang & Co. of 19 Market-st. It is a two-storied, solidly built erection, with tile roof, and superior in looks to any in the neighbourhood. It is separated from the river by the place where the road used to be and as the tide is rising the water is flowing into its very foundations. The drains have all collapsed, bits are gradually cracking off and subsiding into the mud, and the building is looked upon as doomed. There is absolutely nothing upon which to prop it up and at noon it seemed to be only a question of a few hours.

"GEMPAH TANAH." The subsidence began at a quarter to eight this morning when it was low water, the surface of the road, with a few ominous cracks, slowly sinking. A Chinese coolie who was on the affected part of the roadway, when he felt his *terra firma* firm no longer, gave way to utter terror and threw himself down and refused to move from the bewitched roadway, for some time. But as the road went lower and lower and the cracks got wider and wider he was persuaded to flee from the devils that were disturbing the earth, and neither he nor any one else has received hurt. By half-past eight the pillars at Behn Meyer's godown began to crack, and one of the European employees of the firm got a posse of thirty coolies and began to remove the rice and pepper and produce to the very back of the godown.

At midday the whole road was under water, which was lapping the foot of the walls of the godowns. Further slips have taken place, the pillars have further cracked and are now no longer plumb, while two of the arches have developed cracks and look dangerous.

Mr. R. Peirce, the Municipal Engineer, was there this morning, with a gang of coolies who are endeavouring to save one corner of the building, which is most dangerous, by putting in blocks of granite.

The fall is alleged to be due to dredging which has been taking place in the river bed. The removal of so much of the soil has probably caused the mud beneath the piles to "slither" away and leave them without support and the whole superstructure has fallen in. This is on the concave side of the river and the stream as the tide flows out will be directed against the damaged bend. The ebb of the tide is therefore being looked on as critical, and the occupants of the godowns have been warned to keep clear.

At three o'clock there had been a further subsidence of six inches but the buildings were still intact. The Municipality have put in about 250 tons of granite at the foot of the foundations, and this may withstand the force of the current, which is greatest at 4 p.m.

BUILDING STILL STANDING.

Up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon the godowns were still standing at Robertson Quay though the cracks in the pillars had extended a good deal. At the spot where the subsidence took place the river forms an "S," the bottom loop of the letter being the point where the slip occurred.

Expert opinion is that the slip was either caused by the river bed below the level of the godowns being dredged away, thus causing the soil under the road to "slither" from under the piles into the river, and the road to subside, or that the scour of the river, the current of which runs with great strength at ebb tide, has been undermining the bank. It is, however, probable that both the causes were responsible for the accident, as the river was dredged at this point about four months ago.

As the endangered godowns stand on fifteen feet piles, though in a precarious condition, it is hoped to save them, and all yesterday a large gang of Municipal coolies was at work filling the chasm caused by the slip with blocks of granite. Before they knocked off work, late in the evening, about 100 tons of stones were put down, and as granite costs \$1 a ton the owners of the property will have a bill of some size to pay, though in comparison with the saving of the fine new godown, which is said to have cost \$20,000 to build, this is a trifle.

The cracks have widened and a fresh one has developed; the floor of Behn Meyer & Co.'s godown has sunk four inches; the road is now about twelve feet below its original level, and of the same height at low water as the surface of the river itself. Still it is hoped that the godowns will be saved, as the squeezed-out mud forms a bank, which may act as a natural break-water to the current of the river.

Robertson Quay is not the only quay on the river banks which is in an unsafe condition. Clark Quay and Hong Lim Quay have both been gradually subsiding for a considerable time past. Some of the godowns on the Havelock-rd. side of the river are not in a very safe position, one in particular being decidedly insecure.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW,

the 30th June, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising—
DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BED-STEAD with WIRE MATTRESS, TRAKWOOD OVERMATELS and SIDE-BOARDS with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES, DINNER WAGONS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, CANTON CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, PICTURES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1905. [693]

Notice of Firm.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I have This Day given over charge of this Branch to Mr. A. R. LINTON. By Order of the Board of Directors, EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [691]

Intimations.

CANTON DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 74.

REMOVAL WORK AT THE CAMBRIDGE REACH BARRIER, PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dredger "CANTON RIVER" has commenced work on the Northern side of the Steamer Passage through the CAMBRIDGE REACH BARRIER.

Vessels approaching the Barrier should keep a careful look out for signals and slow down at a sufficient distance to prevent their wash reaching the boat at work, and proceed dead slow until well past.

On no account must a vessel pass on the Northern side of the dredger.

When A RED FLAG is hoisted on a boat of any description it indicates that high explosives are on board.

When Two BLACK SPHERES are hoisted in the vicinity of the Barrier it indicates that danger would be caused to life and property by the wash of steamers.

If owing to any reason it is unsafe for a vessel to pass the Cambridge Reach Barrier, A RED TRIANGULAR SHAPE 6 feet in height will be hoisted on the North Beacon.

A vessel, seeing this signal hoisted should on no account attempt to pass.

J. HOWELL MAY,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
F. J. MAYERS,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Canton, 27th June, 1905. [697]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES. "OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS" guarantee given to every purchaser.

in QUEEN'S ROAD, Watson's Building.

THE WISE MAN

BUYS A "SINGER"; IT'S TRUE ECONOMY.

5 YEARS' GUARANTEE; FREE INSTRUCTION; EASY PAYMENTS. It's something you need.

SHOW-ROOMS:—1, WYNDHAM STREET. Hongkong, 25th March, 1905. [48]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [17]

A FOOK & Co., 12, Pottinger Street, Central.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMPRADORS, COAL MERCHANTS, AND STEVEDORES OF SIXTY YEARS STANDING.

All kinds of Provisions, Coal, Water and Ballast supply from alongside at the shortest notice and with all possible dispatch. Moderate terms. Orders solicited. Hongkong, 22nd February, 1905. [64]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "CHUSAN," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *China*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.L.S.N. and B. & P. S. M. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 11 A.M. TO-DAV.

Goods not cleared by the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "TIENTSIN," FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, 23rd June, 1905. [2]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GOLDMOUTH,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 3rd July, at 2 P.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [690]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex s.s. *Adour* and *Charante*, and from Bordeaux, ex s.s. *Ville de Rochefort*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAV, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 3rd July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 3rd July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 3rd July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [17]

"HARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "SHIMOSA," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd proximo, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 24th June, 1905. [689]

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dalf, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is limited. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THIS DWARF RAZOR has superseded the old fashioned clumsy Razor and by its use Shaving becomes a pleasure. It is manufactured in Sheffield, England, from a special amalgam of steel which makes imitation impossible, and in consequence it enjoys the largest sale of any Razor in the World. Thousands of Testimonials testify that the little "MAB" is the finest shaving implement ever produced. Will be mailed to any address on receipt of the price (\$2), post free. To be obtained from THE MUTUAL STORES, WATKINS, LIMITED, and all first-class stores in the Colony. Sole Agents for Far East, HOWARD & Co., 29, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong. Agents wanted in every port. For particulars and terms, apply to—HOWARD & Co. Hongkong, 24th November, 1904. [63]

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co.

General Agents, Hongkong.

WHISKIES.

SCOTCH.

Black's Fine Old Scotch \$8.00 Per Dozen Case

Neil McLean, Old Scotch 10.00 " "

Ronald Rennie, Green Seal 12.00 " "

Glen Alva * * * * 13.00 " "

Neil McLean, Finest Liqueur 13.00 " "

Ronald Rennie, Perfection 14.00 " "

Melrose 16.00 " "

Ronald Rennie, Finest Liqueur 16.00 " "

Melrose * * * (12 Years Old) 20.00 " "

IRISH.

Mitchell's Old, Green Label \$9.00 Per Doz. Case

Mitchell's Liqueur, White Label 15.00 " "

BARRETTO & Co., Agents.

No. 22 & 24, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th June, 1905. [44]

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRIES.

BOTTLED BY

G. O. SANDEMANN SONS &
CO., LTD.

Per dozen.

Light Dry	81.00
Sulca	18.00
Very Pale Dry	18.00
Full Golden	21.00
Pale Dry Nutty	24.00
Fine Old Brown	36.00

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

Agents in Hongkong and South China for

SANDEMAN'S WINES.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

GREGOR & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WE ARE ISSUING FROM TO-DAY

DISCOUNT
TICKETS

ENTITLING THE HOLDER TO A

DISCOUNT OF 10 per %

ON ALL PURCHASES MADE BY HIM

AT

OUR OFFICE

WITHIN A PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

Price:

\$10.00 each.

GREGOR & Co.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

BRITISH NAVAL SHOOTING.

If there has been one thing more than another which has come into prominence as the result of the Russo-Japanese war, it is how all-important is the question of accurate shooting. In former times it took anything between five hundred and a thousand shells to disable a combatant. Nowadays by means of innumerable guides and aids to the gunner the average has been greatly lessened. So far as Great Britain is concerned, it is vital to the interests of the Empire that the accuracy of the shooting should be kept at high water mark and especially so in the Navy. Nobody recognises this fact more clearly than His Majesty the King, and it was only the other day that His Majesty personally complimented the gunner on one of our battleships, whose wonderful accuracy was the talk of the Fleet. Such an acknowledgment of duty well done is bound to stimulate the gunners in the British navy, and that it has done so is proved by the reports which are current—unofficial reports of course—regarding the results attained at the practice firing. Recently, a Blue Book was issued giving details of what is termed the Gunlayers' Competition in the Fleet, during the year 1904. In an introduction to the publication the Lords of the Admiralty note that there is a slight falling off in results compared to the 1903 practice, but this, it is stated, was to be expected with the increased ranges at which the firing was carried out. In 1904, the Channel squadron carried off first honours with an average of 66.76, and the best ship of the squadron was the *Cesar* with a score of no less than 94.42. The China squadron came a comparatively long way behind, the general average being 41.65. The leading ship was the *Albatross* which received 58.84. The worst of all the squadrons which took part in the competition was that located in Australian waters, the general average being 30.86, while the best vessel in the squadron, the *Euryalus*, only scored 45.06. But these are only rough details which, however significant they may be in themselves, require a good deal of explanation. For instance, the China squadron was, as has been said, fifth in the competition. But the China vessels which entered numbered 22; whereas the top-scorers, the Channel squadron, had only 12 vessels. Obviously, it is easier for a few vessels to make high marks than a score of vessels. Take the Pacific squadron for example. It had only four vessels in the competition and the average was 42.29—it took fourth place; but had there been a dozen vessels of the same class in the squadron it might not have taken the fourth. Indeed, the results of the practice in China waters seem to show that while during 1904, there were no outstanding incidents so far as marksmanship is concerned, yet all the vessels took a high place. If every second shot reaches the intended mark, that should prove sufficient to demoralise an enemy in wartime. "Every bullet has its billet" we are told, but when that billet is the middle of the ocean little advantage is gained from the expenditure of powder. It must be remembered, too, that naval shooting is vastly different to the practice firing of big guns on shore. At sea, the warships are travelling at between eight and fifteen knots an hour and the target is scarcely visible; indeed, it has been said that good practice has been made at Mirs Bay when the target was absolutely invisible; but, of course, that may be only the malicious invention of the marines. Certain it is that in naval circles wonderful tales are told of the accuracy of the firing by gunners on the China squadron. But while these reports may be true so far as they go they lack the official stamp. In the Gunlayers' Competition last year, 108 ships belonging to all stations took part; 1,171 guns were used, and the average per gun was 43.22, or in other words it took a fraction over two shots to make one hit. It will be interesting to obtain the Japanese statistics as to the number of shots required to disable a Russian cruiser. Early in the war, the remarkable accuracy of aim attained

by the Japanese was apparent to all who were interested in these matters. From the sea they planted their shells in the harbour of Port Arthur with such fatal exactitude that the Russian squadron in self-defence was compelled to run to sea for temporary cover. They preferred to face their enemies in the open rather than take their quietus like sheep in a slaughter-house. But when they found themselves in the open, they were riddled with shot and shell, torpedoes and sunk, till it seemed to them as if they had arrived at the crack of doom. On land the Japanese proved equally accurate in their marksmanship. Britain, however, has to look principally for her safety to the first line of defence. Every year sees improvements in the guns with which the Navy is provided, and every year the men behind the guns are showing a keener spirit in their work, and striving, by healthy competition, to attain that ideal of all marksmen—the "possible." So long as that spirit prevails, the people of Great Britain and the Colonies may rest peacefully in their beds at night and pursue their daily avocations untroubled by war's alarms. The results in the Gunlayers' Competition in 1904 were relatively good; but, if all accounts are to be believed those for 1905 should surpass them completely—at any rate, it is the aim of the "handy man" to do so, and he has a happy knack of getting what he wants. It is to be hoped that he will succeed in realising this aspiration.

CHINESE BUSINESS MEN.

It is a trite remark to say that the average Chinaman is an astute trader and that, in the words of an old saw, "he knows the wrong side of a shilling"; but an interesting sidelight on the point is furnished by Mr. H. B. Morse, of the Statistical Department of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, in his report on the trade of China for 1904. China, we are reminded, has only two products—tea and silk, and the market value of these articles is not fixed by China. It is Ceylon that determines the price of tea, while the value of silk is fixed by France and Italy. Therefore, the price demanded for these exports follows exchange as closely as does the value of imports. Now the actual producer of exports may know nothing, and in all probability is absolutely ignorant of the relation of exchange to market values; but between him and the foreign exporter there are innumerable middlemen who take care to keep themselves thoroughly posted on the position of exchange. "When we learn," says Mr. Morse, "that the quotations for gold, i.e. exchange, are telegraphed daily from Shanghai to the gold merchants in far-away Chongtu, in Szechuan, we may assume that no point in the game is lost to the Chinese jobbers in the treaty ports, with whom alone the foreign exporter comes into contact." Is it to be wondered at then, that the same writer should describe the Chinese trader as "keen-witted," and say "there are no shrewder traders in the world"? The best feature about the Chinese trader is that he is universally admitted to be trustworthy and honest; in fact, the old saying that "an Englishman's word is as good as his bond" applies equally to the Chinese—when the other party acts on the square. China as a nation may be backward and lethargic, her statesman corrupt and unscrupulous; but her sons of commerce, and especially those at the treaty ports, in Hongkong and in the Straits Settlements, have built up for themselves a reputation for integrity and ability which none may impeach.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 30th May was delivered in London on the 28th inst.

THE longest lightning conductor in the world is on the Lugspeir Weather Station, in Bavaria; it runs down the mountain side for three and a half miles to a lake.

THE Burma Government has refused the application made by the Standard Oil Company to the Port Commissioners, to be given a site on the banks of the Rangoon River for the storage of petroleum.

MR. J. Whittall made the highest score for the Governor's Cup for the month of June in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association. He therefore becomes the holder of the cup for the month of July. He also wins one of the "China Mail" cups.

THE crew of the whaler *Lara Hansen*, which lately arrived at Seattle, declare that they saw frozen in a monster iceberg a female Polar bear and two cubs, the cubs nestling against the mother. The bear stood out of the water fully roiled and the ice where the bears were entombed was clear as a crystal.

GUNNER James Diller, R.G.A., charged two public coolies, with refusing to accept legal hire while unemployed, on the 28th inst. Placed before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning the men admitted that they refused to take the complainant, and, in excuse, alleged that he was drunk. They were each fined \$1.

HORACE W. H. Timus, Naval Yard Police Constable No. 16, was charged before Mr. Hazell this morning with destroying the clothing and property of a woman living in Ship Street, by throwing overboard a field, to wit, a violin, and thereby damaging the property to the extent of \$900. Evidence of the arrest was given and the case was remanded till Tuesday next, bail being allowed in the sum of \$1000.

INNUMERABLE complaints have lately been made by ship masters regarding the way in which the boatmen obstruct the navigation of vessels in the harbour by persistently anchoring their boats in the fairways. Thus when the water police found thirteen boats anchored in the southern fairway yesterday they arrested them all, and placed the boatmen and women before Mr. F. A. Hazell this morning, when they were fined \$5 each.

HELIGOLAND has on its lighthouse one of the greatest searchlights actually in use, and its candle-power is placed at the rather incomprehensible figure of 30,000,000. The Schuckert Company of Nuremberg, which built the light, have now constructed a still larger one, for which they claim an illuminating capacity equal to 3,600,000 candles. If it were possible to set this giant on a tower 300 ft. high, its rays could easily be detected eighty miles away.

Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., as representing the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., send us the annual report of the institution for 1904. The total funds at 31st December amounted to £7,161,299, while the revenue for the year was no less than £3,688,930, to which the fire department contributed £2,056,713 and the life department £1,632,216. The accumulated funds of the life department are free from liability in respect of the fire department, and in like manner the accumulated funds of the fire department are free from liability in respect of the life department.

THE rumour is current in Downing-st. that Sir Claude Macdonald, our Minister at Tokio, will leave the diplomatic service in the autumn and come home. Curiously enough, Sir Claude never had any actual diplomatic service until, in 1897, Lord Salisbury sent him to the important post of Pekin. There, it will be remembered, he was all through the Boxer troubles, his principal work previously having been a long Foreign Office Commission in Nigeria. After the Boxer business he exchanged with Sir Ernest Satow at Tokio, possibly desirous of rest and complete change; for Sir Claude's health has never been robust.

A NEW volume which Mr. Unwin is issuing in his Colonial Library is "The Marquis's Eye" by G. F. Bradby, author of "Joshua Newings" or "The Love Bacillus." It is a diverting tale, relating how a young man who has a squint, goes to Paris and undergoes a delicate operation by which he becomes the possessor of the eye of a fast young Marquis. With the eye some of the Marquis's characteristics have passed over to him, and many amusing complications result. Mr. Unwin is also publishing a Colonial edition of "The Queen's Shilling" by Major Arthur Griffiths, author of "Fast and Loose," "Mysteries of Police and Crime," etc. It is a stirring story of a soldier's life.

ANOTHER woman was charged with removing the dead body of a Chinese child without a permit. She said the child was alive when she tied it on her back, and did not know how it died. Evidence of a constable proved that the child must have been dead some time, and therefore the woman must have known it. Mr. F. A. Hazell fined her \$100 or two months' hard labour. A hawker was then placed on trial for aiding the woman to remove the dead body. He said the child was alive when he saw it. He asked for a remand for witnesses. Mr. F. A. Hazell then said the woman must be called in evidence in the case and ordered her to be recalled. He informed her, she would not be sentenced until to-morrow, and the case was remanded till then.

It is a curious fact that for more than a year not a single British man-of-war has visited Santuao. The same inlet (or Santuao) affords excellent anchorage to the very largest ships in any kind of weather. It can be entered at any state of the tides, there is no bar, and a pilot is not required. The entrance to, and interior of, this magnificent sheet of water were surveyed by H.M.S. *Waterwitch* in 1900. Until the last few days the port did not possess telegraphic facilities, and this was probably the reason why vessels have not cared to run in there. But a telegraph office was opened there on the 6th inst., and the occasional visit of a warship would lessen the isolation of the few foreigners at the port. It is now in the middle of its busy season, and tea is going forward in big quantities to Foochow. It is feared that the total output of these districts will be a little less than last year, owing to the continuous rains during the spring. —N. C. D. News.

TODD's onslaught upon Roshdestvensky has had something of a parallel in our own naval history. There was Rodney's onslaught upon De Grasse, in 1782—what is famous as the Battle of the Saints. With thirty-six sail of the line, Sir George lay waiting at St. Lucia. The Frenchmen tried to get away through the Saints Passage. On the morning of the 12th of April, Sir Charles Douglas, the Captain of the Fleet, came into the Admiral's cabin and said that "God had given him the enemy, on the lee-bow." Rodney, so far, availed himself of the gift that he smashed the line in two places, and all the rear-most of the French ships were attacked and taken in detail. Last, the flagship, *Ville de Paris*, was captured by the *Barfleur*. And, then, to the astounding of Hooper, Rodney signalled to "bring to." A three days' chase, and a long day's fight, had resulted in a "glorious and remarkable victory." But Rodney, on this occasion, was not Togo; and De Grasse, unlike Roshdestvensky, was not annihilated.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.M.; Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary); Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer); Hon. Sir H. Spencer, Berkeley (Attorney General); Hon. Capt. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.M. (Harbour Master); Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works); Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General); Hon. Sir C. F. Chater, C.M.G.; Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart; Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk; and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the report of the Finance Committee (No. 3) be adopted. The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Carried.

TRANSFER OF NEW TERRITORY LAND.

The Council went into committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to facilitate the transfer of land in the New Territories and for settling disputes in respect thereof and other purposes. The Attorney General said that as the result of the further consideration which had been given to this Bill, it was proposed that in clause 5, the word "instrument" should be followed by the words "judgment, order or Lis Pendens." This was proposed owing to the limited interpretation previously given to the word "instrument."

Agreed.

The Bill passed Committee and the Council resumed.

On the motion of the Attorney General seconded by the Colonial Secretary the Bill was read a third time and passed.

His Excellency—That is all the business before the meeting. With regard to the Bill relating to the Merchant Shipping Ordinance several amendments have been proposed, and it is necessary that they should receive consideration. The Bill will not therefore be brought before the Council at present. I trust it will not be necessary to call the Council together again until the Estimates are ready. The Council will adjourn sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following vote was recommended for adoption by the Council:—

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

A sum of \$19,363 in aid of the vote, sanitary department, other charges, for scavenging city, villages and hill districts.

The Colonial Secretary said—The vote for this year is not sufficient owing to new and extended contracts, which were dearer than last year. These were considered necessary in order to cope with the proper extermination of vermin.

Mr. Gershom Stewart—The guarantee was \$80,000, was it not?

The Colonial Secretary—I don't remember the exact figure. It was somewhere about that.

Mr. Gershom Stewart—Pretty high.

The Colonial Secretary—More stringent contracts have been entered into, and we have more control over the contractor.

The recommendation was unanimously agreed to.

This was all the business.

ARMED GANG ROBBERY.

IN CHINESE TERRITORY.

The case in which Tse Kam Shing, and Leung Lam Tai were charged with armed robbery at Tsai Hang Kiang, in the Kwong Ning District, prefecture of Kwong Tung, and whose extradition was sought, was called before Mr. Hazell to-day. Inspector Gould watched the case, Mr. H. Hursthouse, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuting.

Evidence similar to that already reported in our columns was given, and was to the effect that at midnight on the 26th April of last year complainant's house was entered by armed robbers who, by threats, secured \$82 from a wardrobe, two boxes of clothing valued at \$65 from the cockloft, other clothing valued at \$140, and some property deeds from a wardrobe. As the men were about to leave the premises the first two robbers who came into the room tied complainant and his wife to the bedpost, and warned them not to say anything. About five minutes after the robbers left the *Yokis* came into the room and untied complainant who then untied his wife. As far as complainant could estimate about 17 or 18 men took part in this robbery. He did not know who carried away the things. He was quite certain about the identity of the defendants because they both had torches and could be plainly seen. After the robbery the next time he saw the defendants was after they had been arrested, when he picked them out from among a number of others inside the gaol. Complainant reported the occurrence to the elders of the village, next day. He first came to Hongkong in connection with the case on the 28th of March last at the request of the elders who informed him that two of the robbers had been arrested.

One of the witnesses, who was on patrol in the village that night saw the men and flashed his lantern on them with the result that he was able to identify the prisoners. Two other witnesses were with him at the time and all three were threatened by the robbers who subsequently took away their arms and lanterns and told them that if they made a noise they would be killed.

The case was adjourned in order that evidence of whether the prisoners were Chinese subjects or not might be obtained.

NAVAL NOTES.

Repairs to cost about \$1,000,000 which will require more than a year to complete are recommended for the armoured cruiser *New York*, which is tied up out of commission at the Charlestown navy yard. The job will be the largest ever undertaken at the local yard, and the overhauling will be one of the most expensive ever given to any American warship. The largest previous job was that on *Dewey's* flagship *Olympic*, which cost about \$1,500,000.

A "WEST KENT" STORY.

FROM CORPORAL TO SECOND LIEUTENANT.

In the General Orders issued by Major-General Villiers Hutton, G.O.C., yesterday for the information of the troops in Hongkong, the following curious paragraph from the *London Gazette*, dated 19th May, appeared:—
"The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Corporal Mansell Halket Jackson, from the Royal Sussex Regiment to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant (R. F. H. Keenlyside, promoted)."

The average reader might be pardoned if he jumped to the hasty conclusion that here was another case of virtue rewarded, of gallantry acknowledged, or of genius recognised. True, the announcement that a corporal had been granted a commission in the West Kent was couched in the most frigid terms, but to are the paragraphs which adorn the Court Circular. Might there not be a story behind this bald proclamation? Victims of the gallant linesman who, like another *Bill*, corporal, had won his way to a commission by dint of irrepressible ability and conspicuous gallantry were permissible in the circumstances. Accordingly, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* paid a visit to the orderly room at Murray Barracks to-day, with the object of learning the inner secrets of this promotion.

An officer, who was interrogated, read the paragraph with a smile. "Well," he said, "there's nothing peculiar about that."

"Isn't it rather unusual for a corporal to jump right into the commissioned ranks?"

"Every private" replied the captain with a quizzing look, "carries a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack."

"Is this then a case of bravery rewarded?"

"I should be sorry to think that any member of the West Kents was not brave."

"Conspicuous gallantry, then?"

"Not that I know of. He comes from the Royal Sussex, you see, and I never heard of him before."

"What is the explanation, do you think, of this promotion?"

"It is in the power of every private to obtain a commission from the ranks. All that is required, is that he must comply with certain requirements. He must be under 24 years of age, he must be unmarried, and the appointment must have received the sanction of the general of the district in which the applicant's regiment is stationed."

"Is it common for a corporal to become a second lieutenant in this way? People generally believe that commissions are only given to men who, having performed some marvellous service, are offered the choice of the V.C. or a commission. Do many non-commissioned officers reach a commission in this fashion?"

The officer smiled emphatically, as much as to say—"Such things will happen."

"So there is no story behind this announcement," commented the disappointed journalist.

"I'm afraid not," he added, "if you really want a story, I'll make up one for you, with pleasure."

Such an offer being unprecedented, the scribe submitted the usual editorial reply "Declined with thanks."

It was a case of the old where over again—"Have you heard the story of the empty box?"

"No?" "Well there's nothing in it."

SHIPPING JETSAK.

The Bureau Veritas Monthly List, published on the 1st of May, of wrecks and casualties recorded in March last, announces that 55 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 20 by stranding, 4 by collision, while one foundered, 5 were abandoned, 17 were condemned, and 8 were missing. No less than 147 sailing vessels were damaged; 30 by stranding, 14 by collision, 4 by fire, 23 by leaks, and 56 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 41; 21 by stranding, 3 by collision, one by fire; while 3 foundered, one was abandoned, 10 were condemned, and a were missing. The steamers damaged were 316; 69 by stranding, 98 by collision, 15 by fire, one by leaks; 61 by stress of weather, while 82 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 29th at 12.5 p.m. The barometer has fallen slightly over the S. coast of China. Returns from N. China and Japan are lacking.

Gradients are slight over the N. part of the China Sea and moderate or light W. winds may be expected in that area.

Forecast:—SW. winds, moderate or light; fair.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Lightning*) 3rd prox.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 3rd prox.
German (*Darmstadt*) 4th prox.
German (*Scharnhorst*) 5th prox.
Indian (*Lahang*) 10th prox.
Canadian (*Albatross*) 14th prox.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Albatross* left Vancouver on 26th inst. for Hongkong via the usual Port of Call.

The Bucknall Line s.s. *Buccanar* from London, E.C., left Singapore on 28th inst., and is due here on 4th prox.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 11 p.m. on 27th inst., and left again at noon Wednesday for Yokohama where she was due to arrive at noon on 29th inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe at 1.30 p.m. on 27th inst., and left again at midnight same day, via Nagasaki for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 4 a.m. on 1st prox.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. *Manchuria* with mails, &c., which left hence on 25th ult., for San Francisco via Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on 27th inst.

The S.N.C.M.E. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* which left Hongkong on 31st ult., and Yokohama on 2nd inst., arrived at New York on 27th inst., after making a transit of 27 days from Hongkong and 18 days from Yokohama.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The War-Store Scandal.

LONDON, 27th June.
The vote of censure in connection with the War-Store Scandal was rejected by 329 to 255.

Prince Arisugawa's Visit to England

The Standard says that the visit of Prince Arisugawa will strengthen the regard we entertained for the Japanese even before they had given incontestable proof of their progressive spirit and martial capacity. There is a preponderant opinion in favour of turning a dormant contingent alliance into an active treaty for mutual defence. It is difficult to imagine any circumstance in which the weakening of either Power would not directly injure the other.

Later.

This morning Prince Arisugawa drove out in semi-State paying a series of calls on British Royalties; he was frequently recognised in the streets and loudly cheered. In the afternoon His Highness attended a Japanese Society's garden party in the Botanical Gardens, and afterwards dined with The King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Sinking of the "Ikoma."

Sir Charles Hardinge has been instructed to bring the sinking of the *Ikoma* to the notice of Count Lamsdorff.

The Tibet Treaty.

Mr. St. John Brodick states that negotiations are still proceeding relative to the admission of China to the Tibetan Treaty.

ALLEGED AMBUZZLEMENT

BY MAGISTRACY SHROFF.

Remanded from last Thursday, the case in which Chan Shan, shroff at the Magistracy, was charged with the embezzlement of the sums of \$500 and \$375, paid to him on behalf of Government on the 17th of March and 10th May last, respectively, and with falsifying a certain book the property of the Government, was again called on before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this afternoon.

Upon the application of Mr. J. Hanson, Chief Inspector of Detectives, the case was further remanded for one week, bail being allowed, as before, in the sum of \$200.

CHIT-COLLECTING.

A NOVEL METHOD.

It is fortunate for a great many people in Hongkong that the collection of chits is not conducted on the same informal style as that which was brought to the notice of the Judge in the British Court for Siam a few days ago. In that delightful country if a man shouts loud enough the police make an arrest or, if told to arrest any one, the guardians of law and order proceed to put the request into operation and subsequently make investigations. The other day a man was sued for Tcy. 500 damages for wrongful arrest and false imprisonment, and during the hearing of the case the following observations were made:

Defendant said that he had been applying to plaintiff for two months for the chits.

Plaintiff said he had only been in Bangkok eight months, and it was not true that defendant had applied to him before.

His Honour: Where are the chits?

Mr. Naylor said he believed they were in Mr. Clements's possession.

His Honour: What right has Chief Inspector Clements to keep these chits? Where is Mr. Clements?

Mr. Naylor said he had asked him to attend Court, but had received intimation that he was sick.

His Honour: I have never heard of such a high-handed action, to lock a man up on no criminal charge whatever, and then to keep private property in this way.

A police constable was called to give evidence.

His Honour asked:—Do you arrest people at anyone's suggestion?—Witness replied that he did, he was quite justified in doing so; there might have been a murder or anything.

His Honour: He never told you why you should arrest the man, or what offence he had committed?—Yes, I asked him why, and he said because he would not pay him.

His Honour: You did not say that before. But what right have you to arrest any man because he does not pay?

If I had not I should have been reported and got into trouble.

His Honour: Have you any right to arrest anyone for anything not a criminal offence, in this way?—Yes, if you told me to arrest a man I would do it.

His Honour: You would? Then it is about time you were taught better.

Witness said that the defendant was very excited, and he thought something worse was the matter.

His Honour: The only trouble was about payment of money, for which the police had no right whatever to arrest anyone.—The defendant said we were to come "quick, quick," as he would not pay money.

His Honour: But you could not arrest him for that.

Witness replied that he would, as if he refused he might have been reported and have got into trouble.

His Honour said that these were the two most high-handed things he had ever heard of first to arrest a man without a warrant on such a complaint, and next for the defendant in this case to be arrested in the police station and sent into the goal there also without any warrant. They were two of the most high-handed actions he had ever heard of.

Another Indian police-constable gave similar evidence. He said the plaintiff was arrested because the defendant made so much outcry.

His Honour: I see, if a man shouts loud enough the police will make an arrest?—Yes (laughter).

His Honour: Oh, you would! Very well, you would, under such circumstances, arrest anyone on request, whether English, German, Danish, or what not?

Witness replied that the Police orders were that if they were told to arrest anyone they must do so. If he knew the person's language he would ask him what he had to say; if not he would arrest him and bring him to the station.

His Honour: So you would arrest a man and find out what it is all about afterwards?—Yes (laughter).

This closed the case for the plaintiff.

EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

For some time past his Lordship the Chief Justice has had before him the matter of the extradition of a prisoner named Wong Ka Cheung, and many points of considerable importance have been raised. This morning there was a sitting of the Full Court for the purpose of hearing further argument, the Attorney General (the Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley), with whom was Mr. H. E. Collock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, the Crown Solicitor) being present for the Crown, and Mr. H. N. Ferrers (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing) attending on behalf of the prisoner.

The Attorney General explained that he appeared, with his learned friend, in support of a motion which the Crown was making for the discharge of a rule absolute for the writ of *habeas corpus*. At the last hearing the Chief Justice reserved three points which were the second, fourth and fifth grounds urged by Mr. Ferrers for the discharge of the prisoner. The second ground, put shortly, was that the requisition for the prisoner's surrender, though nominally for an extradition crime, was in fact made with a view to punish him for an offence which was not an extradition crime. With respect to that the Attorney General submitted that it was a bare assertion on the part of Counsel altogether unsupported by evidence. He conceded that a fugitive must not be surrendered if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court on the *habeas corpus* that the real object of the Chinese Government is to obtain his extradition in order to punish him for an offence which is not an extradition crime, and that the requisition for his surrender for an alleged extradition crime is merely to cloak the real design. But while conceding that, Sir Henry submitted, with confidence, that the onus of establishing the fact that the Chinese Government was asking for the man's extradition for a crime other than an extradition crime lies with the fugitive. According to section 4, sub-section 1, of the Extradition Act, "a fugitive shall not be surrendered if he proves that the requisition is made in fact with a view to punish him for an offence not an extradition crime." If a fugitive proves to the satisfaction either of the Magistrate before whom the application must first come, or to his Lordship on application for *habeas corpus*, or to the Governor subsequently that as a fact the application is a mere cloak in order to punish him for a crime which is not an extradition crime, then he must be discharged. The question of the intention of the Chinese Government is one of fact and it lies upon the fugitive to establish by satisfactory evidence the existence of the alleged intention on the part of that Government. That is the effect of the words "in fact with a view" to punish for an offence not an extradition crime. In other words, he said, a fugitive must not be surrendered if the Court believes from the evidence which he tenders that the real object is to punish him for an offence which is not an extradition crime. He conceded that the surrender should be refused though the requisition be for an extradition crime if the Court is satisfied that such requisition is merely a cloak and that the real intention is to punish for an offence not an extradition crime; but he repeated that the onus was on the fugitive to establish the existence of such an intention on the part of the Government of China. That he had not done. The prisoner had given no evidence to show that the extradition was applied for in order to punish him for a non-extradition crime. The only evidence adduced before the Magistrate showed the fugitive to be charged with being a bandit—an armed robber. No evidence was adduced before this Court in support of the allegation against the Chinese Government. But there were two affidavits—one by the defendant's solicitor expressing an opinion that the evidence before the Magistrate showed the intention to be such as he alleged, and another filed by the fugitive in which he said he was charged with being a vagabond. The Chinese word, however, was not vagabond but "bandit." There must be some evidence brought forward by the fugitive of an intention on the part of the Chinese Government other than that expressed in the requisition before the contention of the existence of such an intention can form the foundation for an application for his discharge.

THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

The next point reserved, the fourth objection, that the prisoner had not been proved guilty as required by Article 21 of the Treaty of Tientsin was next dealt with, the Attorney General describing it as a very important one in respect of the question raised under it. It raised a very serious question with respect to the validity, if not of the whole of the Extradition Ordinance, at all events, of certain sections of it, and that question must be settled by the Court. That question was the *ultra vires* of the legislation.

The Chief Justice.—I take it the point has not been raised before.

The Attorney General.—No, my Lord. The first answer I make to this question is that if it was necessary to prove the prisoner guilty, in the sense of establishing his guilt in the mind of the Magistrate before he could be committed, that was done by the evidence of two witnesses, namely, the woman who was robbed and her amah. The Magistrate after hearing witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence came to the conclusion that the man was guilty and committed him to be surrendered.

The Chief Justice.—We have not got that officially on the records.

The Attorney General.—Yes, we have. The fact of his being committed. It is not necessary for one to prove that the Magistrate absolutely found him guilty.

The Pulao Judge.—In a short argument Mr. Ferrers stated that the Magistrate had done so.

The Attorney General.—They are blowing hot and cold, and on a hot day like this they

are blowing cold. I submit, with great respect to the Court that the true meaning of the words used in the Treaty and recited in the preamble to the Extradition Ordinance, viz., the words, "on proof of their guilt," is not that put upon it by my learned friend. It does not mean on such proof as would be necessary in order to secure a conviction before a jury. What those words "on proof of their guilt" mean is, no more, and no less than, on production of evidence of guilt. The expression used in the Treaty is not on conclusive proof, but on proof of guilt; that is to say, on evidence of guilt, sufficient to justify a conviction for trial, that is to say, on prima facie evidence of guilt. Proof means judicial proof, which is defined as evidence (which word includes prima facie as well as other evidence) conveyed in a judicial manner by judicial methods, e.g., by the testimony of a witness. I therefore submit with great respect that it is incorrect to say that the Ordinance is at variance with the Treaty in declaring, in section 10, that the Magistrate shall commit a fugitive to await the further order of the Governor if at the hearing of the requisition for surrender such evidence is produced as would, subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, justify the commitment of the fugitive for trial before the Supreme Court. If the crime, with which he is accused had been committed in the Colony. It was for the Governor of the Colony when passing the Ordinance which, he is remembered, is complementary to the Treaty and explanatory of what was in the minds of the parties to the Treaty—it was for the Governor of this Colony to determine on what amount of proof of their guilt fugitives should be surrendered. The Treaty between the Queen and the Emperor of China has stated that fugitives from China should be surrendered on proof of their guilt. That is a somewhat vague, and I submit, an elastic expression. It might mean anything, but when we come to see what the real meaning of it is and turn to section 10 of the Ordinance we find that it was determined that prima facie proof of their guilt should suffice.

In other words, that proof sufficient to put a man on his trial at the Supreme Court for an offence, if committed in the Colony, should be sufficient to require a Magistrate to commit a fugitive to await the further order of the Governor upon a requisition from the Government of China. Continuing his argument, Sir Henry said it was conceded that this Court can adjudicate upon the validity of any Ordinance of the local Legislature, but he submitted that there is nothing ultra vires in section 10, which must be taken, as it surely can be construed, as expressing the meaning of the parties to the Treaty of Tientsin when they used the words "upon proof of the guilt." The restriction in the Treaty is not that such evidence must be given as would justify a jury in finding the fugitive guilty of the crime charged, but that proof of his guilt, that is to say, evidence of his guilt, should be taken by the Magistrate before a fugitive is surrendered. The Ordinance and the Treaty are not to be construed separately. The former is complementary to and explanatory of the latter; and gives effect to the intention of the parties hereto. As there is a Treaty it would seem to be unnecessary to consider whether the local legislature could pass an extradition Ordinance in the absence of a Treaty; but he submitted that it cannot require a Treaty with a foreign country to confer jurisdiction upon it.

THE COLONIAL LEGISLATURE and to pass an Ordinance affecting persons in the colony. Jurisdiction is conferred on the Legislature upon the Charter of the colony to pass laws for the peace, order and good government thereof. An extradition Ordinance, he said, is one conceived in the interests of peace, order and good government of the colony and might undoubtedly be passed even though no treaty for the mutual surrender of criminals existed. Instances in point are the Malay States Fugitive Criminal Ordinance, 1903, and by the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1896. The power of a Colonial Legislature to pass an Extradition Ordinance is recognised by the Extradition Act, 1870. These Ordinance he proceeded to quote and continued, "The answer to the first of the subsidiary questions, 'is the prisoner entitled to be discharged because he has not been proved to be guilty?' must therefore be in the negative. The answer to the second subsidiary question, 'supposing the Magistrate to find the prisoner guilty is he entitled to his discharge because the Magistrate would have acted without authority from the Legislature and therefore beyond his jurisdiction?' must, he submitted also, be answered in the negative, because the Legislature plainly authorises the Magistrate to commit a *prima facie* proof and there must have been *prima facie* proof if there was proof to find the prisoner guilty, in harmony with the Treaty and the Ordinance, in harmony with the Ordinance of a Legislature acting within its jurisdiction must prevail. The Treaty was it may be conceded the *raison d'être* of the Ordinance, but it did not create the jurisdiction to pass an Ordinance. That rests in the Colonial Legislature, altogether independent of the Treaty. Hongkong is not a foreign country. It is an integral part of the British empire and it cannot require a Treaty with a foreign country to give the Legislature jurisdiction over persons in the Colony. Where the Legislature is by way of Order in Council operating in a foreign country then the jurisdiction is derived from the Treaty and must be in strict accordance therewith; and wherever there is a treaty and consequent legislation to give effect to it will where possible be construed so as to carry out the plain meaning of the Treaty; but he conceded and submitted that if it were clearly apparent that the Legislature intended to depart from the Treaty, the Municipal courts, where the two conflicted, would be bound to give effect to the Act of the Legislature. The next point, the fifth, reserved is, that the evidence given before the Magistrate did not amount to *prima facie* evidence of the prisoner's guilt sufficient to warrant his commitment for trial as required by section 10. The Attorney General, after quoting authority to show that the Court had no power to review the decision of a Magistrate on the question of fact where the Magistrate has committed the person to extradition, asked that the rule for *habeas corpus* be discharged.

Mr. Ferrers having replied to the argument of the Crown, their Lordships reserved judgment.

SIDELIGHTS ON NIPPON.

From Nagasaki to the Simonseski entrance of the Inland Sea is about 400 hours' cruise. At least I remember leaving Nagasaki about 7 p.m. and passing through into the Inland Sea about 4 a.m. It is in that area where the Japanese shadowed the Russians and closed with them. Nagasaki lies away at the foot of green hills hidden from the sea, and any ships attempting to pass into the harbour without a pilot would be blown to pieces. I don't remember having ever seen anything quite so smart as the naval men about Nagasaki. Even an unimportant little steam-launch raced about with the importance of a destroyer. It did not follow that because a man was only a deck hand on a launch that his mission in life was unimportant. The deck hand just turned to and tried to make his little thirty feet of shipping as smart as a flagship. Everything a year ago was in order at Nagasaki, and I am confident that they were ready for the Baltic men. I remember, staying on deck all night while steaming from Nagasaki to Simonseski, and can never forget the beauty and grandeur of the seas there. Even then the Nipponyiu was watchful. Twice through the night a cruiser swept down on us and threw her light across us. Then she raced away into the night, probably to report our movements. Far out you could see other ships moving swiftly on the face of the waters; and how on earth the Russian Admiral conceived that he was going to pass among those islands off the south of Japan unnoticed is something beyond the comprehension of men.

The Korean Straits are full of islands, and those off the coast of Kinshin are inhabited by the men of the fishing flats, as brave and daring men as ever sailed the seas. They will face all weathers in boats that only look fit to cross the Serpentine. The very cleanliness of these boats gives one a good idea of the nature of these fishermen. I remember passing hundreds of them, and they were all the same picture of spotless and scrupulous cleanliness. This result is brought about by the ceaseless energy of the people who inhabit them. They are constantly washing the boats down. It was the same on these boats as on the Nagasaki launch. Because the skipper only had fifteen feet of pinewood to command, he did not immediately become disatisfied with his lot in life, but was just as proud of his little craft as Togo of his squadrons. And so, when the little island fishermen were called to the fleet, they were ready to do and dare anything. When they have finished fighting they will go back and take care of the English who visit the islands from Shanghai in the holiday season.

People have wondered how Togo has managed to be in hiding all these months. But among the islands in the Korean Straits there are many hiding places. And w' at better spot could he have chosen? Were there not thousands of brave little fishing craft moving about on the face of the waters there, each acting as a scout for the Admiral? Not a single ketch could have passed through unnoticed. Then there is the mouth of the Inland Sea about two hours away, and Togo could have received ten thousand recruits in less than twenty-four hours, for the Inland Sea is as full of seafaring men as the Cornish waters are of mackerel. If the Tsar thinks he is going to tire Japan out, and reduce her forces to impotence, then the sooner he takes an excursion from Nagasaki via the Korean Straits and the Inland Sea to Kobe the better for the Russian people. Even Englishmen are ignorant of the mighty reserve of seamen who live on the Inland Seas. Nothing throughout the country impresses one more than that mighty aquarium where Japan breeds sailors.—W. MONRO ANDERSON.

NEWS COLLECTING.

DIFFICULTIES AND EXPENSE.

Admiral Sir John Hay, presiding at the annual meeting of Reuter's Telegram Company, observed that the Russo-Japanese war, which formed the chief topic of his remarks last year, continued to engage the energies of their correspondents. There was nothing striking to chronicle in this connection beyond the fact that they were fortunately in a position to furnish full and prompt reports from both sides of the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden, and they also had the first news of Admiral Togo's great victory. The last time he addressed the shareholders he alluded to the great expense entailed in reporting the operations by land and sea. Latterly, at any rate, this heavy expenditure had not been covered by the receipts; indeed, during one month at least, a not inconsiderable loss was incurred. This was due to the fact that little or no news was being received, as it was the case at present, while expenses were going on all the time. Fortunately, however, for the shareholders, the other branches of the company's activity, which they had carefully fostered, made up for the deficiency, and indifferent results in one department had been counter-balanced by profitable business in another. Their chief pre-occupation during the past twelve months had been the service from Russia, where the collection of news had become a reality, owing to the abolition of the censorship, which had existed from time immemorial. In order to be able to do full justice to the new state of things, they lost no time in strengthening their staff in that country, and were happy to say that they were now in a position to furnish their supporters with detailed and accurate accounts of the important events transpiring in the Russian Empire. They were considerably hampered at one time by the simultaneous illness of two of their English representatives, but were fortunately in a position to fill the gaps without delay. Both the gentlemen in question were now completely restored to health. They were taking advantage of the establishment of direct telegraphic communication with Abyssinia to extend their organization to that country, and a short time since they published the first news message which had ever been received by wire from the

capital, Addis Ababa. At the general meeting in 1902 he referred to the sacrifices which the company was then incurring in South Africa, in the hope and belief that they would reap their reward later on. That expectation had been realized, and their affairs had been put on a satisfactory footing. Baron de Reuter, who had been thirty years in the service, devoted literally the whole of his time and energies to the business of the company. He had consented to bind himself to the company for twelve years, on condition that, on withdrawing from active work, he should, like other officers of the company, receive a retiring allowance. So reasonable a proposition as this would, he felt sure, commend itself to every shareholder, but inasmuch as the Articles of Association do not expressly provide for the contingency, their solicitors advised that the contract, in which the retiring allowance was stipulated for, should be ratified by the company in general meeting. The motion for the adoption of the report was carried, as also a resolution embodying acceptance of the conditional agreement with Baron de Reuter.

COMMERCIAL.

SHANGHAI SHARE REPORT.

The following resumé of the week's share transactions is from Messrs. J.A. Sullivan and Co.'s report published on the 22nd June:—

There has been a large miscellaneous business done this week in time bargains, but nothing deserves special note. Indo-China have been neglected. In Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares there has been a bear movement, to keep prices down for this and next month's settlement. Farnham Boyds have receded, and the difficulty of financing complicated matters. Langkats have not improved since the dividend, as was fully expected. Exchange on London after a week's varied fluctuations closed for sight at 2/15 1/2. From Hongkong the 3 days' sight is quoted 7 1/2. Consols 99 9/16.

Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf shares have changed hands for cash at Tls. 178, 180. For June Tls. 185 and Tls. 180 are quoted. July sales have been done at Tls. 180, Tls. 182, Tls. 183, and Tls. 182. August at Tls. 182, September at Tls. 182, 185 and October at Tls. 194, Tls. 191, Tls. 187, and Tls. 190.

Shipping.—Cash Indo-China have been inquired for at cheap prices, but no business has so far transpired. For July and September sales at Tls. 72 are reported. Rug and lighter (sp?) shares have changed hands at Tls. 30.

Docks.—Sales of Farnham Boyds have been recorded at Tls. 164, Tls. 161, and Tls. 159 for cash. For the end of the month Tls. 163, Tls. 164, Tls. 161, Tls. 160, 159, 158, are quoted. July shares have changed ownership at Tls. 164, Tls. 163, and Tls. 160. August at Tls. 166, Tls. 163, September at Tls. 167, Tls. 166 and Tls. 164.

Land.—Shanghais have been sold at Tls. 120 and Tls. 121, and are in strong demand at the close.

Cottons.—Ewos have changed hands at Tls. 39.40. Loau-Kung-Mows at Tls. 40.41.22 and are in demand at the close. Internationals are also wanted and a bid of Tls. 37 1/2 has been refused.

Sugars.—A sale of Perak Sugars is reported for cash at Tls. 71. July shares have been booked at Tls. 73. For next year's delivery sales for January have been made at Tls. 80, February at Tls. 81, March at Tls. 82, and April Tls. 83.

Mining.—Sales of Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s shares have been effected at Tls. 72 and 72.50. Wei-hai-wei Golds have not been asked for, except at the cheap rate of \$9. Raubs are wanted at \$14.

Tobaccos.—Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 68. In Langkats, cash sales are published at Tls. 210. For this month's settlement sales at Tls. 220, Tls. 219, 217, have been made. July at Tls. 222 and Tls. 220. September at Tls. 227, October at Tls. 220, 227, and Tls. 225. November at Tls. 223, and Tls. 227. All the above are ex dividend of Tls. 5 paid 15th inst.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	11/10 1/2
Do. demand	10/9 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	10/10 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2/35 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	45 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	102
India T.T.	14 1/2
Do. demand	140
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	92
Java—Bank T.T.	112 1/2

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C	10/10 1/2
6 months' sight L/C	10/10 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	46 1/2
4 months' sight do.	47
35 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/11 1/2
1 months' sight France	2/39
6 months' sight	2/40 1/2
1 months' sight Germany	106 1/2
30 Silver	37
Bank of England rate	21
Sovereign	10/6 1/2

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows	
Malwa New	Per picul
" Old	1,140
" Older	1,180
" Oldest	1,230/1,260
	Per chest
Patna New	1,112 1/2
Benares New	1,080
Persian (Paper)	780/810

To-day's Advertisement.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

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THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR COOKING BUTTER.

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40 Cents per 1 lb. Print.	
20 " " " "	
Hongkong, 29th June, 1905.	[41]

Intimations.

ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LD.

THE PUBLIC MAY RELY
IMPLICITLY ON GETTING

FROM US

PIANOS

OF THE

HIGHEST CLASS

EMBODYING THE VERY BEST

MUSICAL AND WEARING

QUALITIES,

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

OUR CLIENTS HAVE THE

ADVANTAGE OF OUR

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS

EXPERTS,

DEVOTED

EXCLUSIVELY

TO THE PIANO TRADE.

WE ARE BY FAR THE

LARGEST IMPORTERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS

IN CHINA, AND STOCK THE

GREATEST VARIETY

OF MAKES.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1905

[52]

CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to
our new
TIFFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

A VERITABLE FAIRY LAND.

REAL GERMAN PASS BEER ON
DRAUGHT.

Entrance—
No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905.

[46]



THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING
and
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS
and HOTELS, and to be obtained from
the principal stores.

[4]

SOME HUMOURS OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

It seems somewhat of a paradox to write of humours of the battlefield, but it is a well-known fact that even the grim horrors of warfare cannot eliminate the native element of humour from some happy-go-lucky souls, and quip, jest, and ready retort are often bandied about in surprising fashion, even when shot and shell are dealing death and destruction all round.

This was very conspicuous during the late South African War, and soldiers in the throes of pain, and under circumstances where even the faintest touch of humour would have seemed utterly impossible, were heard joking and jesting in an amazingly light-hearted manner.

At Modder River, for instance, a man would start back at the shock of the Mauser bullet, pull himself together, and say, "Don't mind me, have another go!" or something of that sort. Such expressions as "Never mind the pain," "Who are you hitting?" "Please don't stop," and so on, were continuous, and certainly displayed the cool grit and courage of our brave fellows to the best advantage.

During a lull in the firing at Colenso, a man got his wrist smashed by an explosive bullet, and remarked, as he looked at the ruin, that he would never be able to make a living at billiards, and would have to learn to turn a barrel-organ with his left hand.

"Two deep when you're over, men," an officer cried to the Irishmen up to their necks in the Tiegala.

"Begorra, it's too deep I am already," Pat answered promptly.

Here is a humorous incident of the siege of Ladysmith. An army chaplain was visiting the wounded men in the field hospital, when he came to a soldier who was groaning loudly.

"Come, my poor fellow, bear the pain like a man," said the chaplain. "It's no use kicking against Fate."

"Bedad, sorr, you're right!" groaned the sufferer, who had been severely kicked by a transport mule. "Specially when it's the fate of an army mule!"

The chaplain which a soldier feels at being unable to get to the scene of active hostilities was illustrated in an amusing manner during the same campaign. It is not generally known outside the two services that the narrow bar of silver worn on some war medals denotes that its wearer has fought in a general engagement. Consequently, one or more bars add considerably to the value of a medal.

A certain regiment were on "line of communication" duty in the Khyber Pass, where their chances of a big fight were slender. Everyone was eager to push up-country and win the coveted bar. Amongst the most eager and bloodthirsty was Dan Kane, a man who could neither read nor write, but a good, smart soldier. Dan's inability to read did not keep him from the reading-room when the week's batch of papers came up from Peshawar, and he was always one of the first to collar the *Allahabad Pioneer*, which he would hand his own special chum to read to him.

One day, however, this chum being on guard, Dan appealed to the band corporal, a noted wag, and one who knew Dan's eagerness for the fray. The corporal read, and Dan started, then gasped, stared incredulously, and, finally, having been forced to believe, left the tent slowly, with head bowed.

On arriving at his own tent his comrades asked: "What's the latest, Dan? Any chance for us?"

"Latest?" said Dan. "We'll get no bar, boys; the war's over! The Channel fleet has sailed up the Bolan Pass, and is now this blessed minute anchored in Kabul Harbour!"

THE NILE DAM.

ALARMING SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

The Egyptian Government has decided upon postponing—and this may mean abandoning—the scheme for raising the Aswan Dam, and thereby increasing the supply of water for the irrigation of the country in the summer. The Government has taken this step mainly because two mathematicians in London have developed a new theory regarding the stresses upon masonry dams. This theory, which has been set forth in a paper entitled "On some disregarded points in the stability of masonry dams," was propounded by Mr. I. W. Atcherley, demonstrator in applied mechanics to University College, London, and Mr. Karl Pearson, professor of applied mathematics and mechanics, also at University College.

The whole matter is set forth in a lucid report of Sir William Garstin to the Egyptian Council of Ministers. He states that in the first instance he satisfied himself that there could be no risk to the structure in raising the dam, so as to enable it to hold water six metres (19ft.) above the present maximum level in the reservoir. But later he learned of the new mathematical theory in a letter from Sir Benjamin Baker, dated last October. At his request, Sir Benjamin went out to Egypt and made a personal study on the spot. The result is the report attached to Sir William Garstin's memorandum. Sir William then sets forth the theory of Messrs. Pearson and Atcherley, remarking that their high reputation warrants the most serious attention being given to it. Briefly stated, their theory is that the vertical sections of a dam, under water pressure, are more severely strained than the horizontal sections, and that while a dam designed under the rules hitherto applied may be safe as regards cracking horizontally, it may, nevertheless, be liable to do so vertically.

The matter is now engaging the study and attention of the principal mathematicians and hydraulic engineers in England and in France, and no doubt will give rise to much discussion. Eventually it is to be supposed that the specialists in both countries will arrive at a conclusion upon this most important theory, which affects all existing dams, and which must influence all future designs for such works. Meanwhile nothing can be done but await the results of further investigation.

MONTE CARLO.

The profits of the Monte Carlo Casino this year, which were to be announced at the general meeting of shareholders, amount to £1,440,000, nearly £300,000 more than last year. This does not by any means represent the whole profits made by the institution. There are no rates and taxes in Monaco, everything, including the public works, police, school, churches and charities being provided for out of the funds of the Casino. Art and science are encouraged. The Prince himself is a scientist of repute, and his great Oceanographical Museum, which will be completed in about four years, is being built out of the price of the Concession. By a wise precaution, the inhabitants of the Principality and of the neighbouring department of Alpes Maritimes are denied admission to the gambling-rooms. If foreigners do not know what is good for them, the Prince of Monaco knows very well what is good for his subjects.

Fifty years ago the spot on which Monte Carlo now stands was a wilderness of pines and cactus supporting a few score goats and a stray donkey or two from the old village of Monaco. Even in those days there were gambling-rooms in Monaco, but there was little money in the place and strangers rarely visited such an out-of-the-way corner of the world. The croupiers had plenty of time on their hands, and used to spend a great part of the day watching the roads through a large telescope. When a vehicle was observed approaching the town they scrutinized its occupant and if he looked like a gambler they took their places around the table and prepared to give him an encouraging reception.

In 1851 the building of a Casino on the present site was begun, but soon came to a standstill, the funds of the company having run out. It was then that M. Francois Blanc arrived on the scene. He had already made a fortune out of his gambling houses in Germany, and viewed the unfinished building and its potentialities with an expert eye. "Tell the Prince of Monaco," he said, "that I offer 1,700,000 francs for the privilege of gambling and for the Casino as it stands, I must have his answer at once, as I am leaving to-morrow."

The answer was prompt, and from that time that is in 1853—M. Blanc entered into possession, and the place began at once to flourish.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Onsang, Br. s.s., 1787, J. T. Davies, 28th June, —Pekalongan 20th June, Sugar, —M. & Co.

Oscar II., Nor. s.s., 2000, R. Olsen, 28th June, —Karaisau 22nd June, Coal, —M. B. K.

Yunnan, Br. s.s., 1265, W. R. R. R., 28th June, —Canton 28th June, Gen. —B. & S.

Benlomond, Br. s.s., 1753, Henderson, 28th June, —Shanghai 25th June, Gen. —G. L. & Co.

Thode Hagelund, Nor. s.s., 2365, Ramsford, 29th June, —Shanghai 24th June, Ballast, —Order.

Khalif, Br. s.s., 2190, J. H. Middleton, 29th June, —Barrat 2nd May, Coal, —D. & Co., Ltd.

Johanne, Ger. s.s., 972, Inland, 29th June, —Bangkok 23rd June, Rice, —J. & Co.

Louise Roth, Br. s.s., 2395, J. J. Thompson, 29th June, —Newcastle, N.S.W. 8th May, Coal, —Order.

Departures at the Harbour Office.

Ritshard Rickmers, for Hoibow.

Chongkong, for West River.

A. G. Roper, for Baltimore.

Charles Hardison, for Canton.

San Lee, for West River.

Benlomond, for Singapore.

Kwonglung, for Canton.

Carl Diederichsen, for Hoibow.

San Cheong, for Canton.

Shipping Report.

"Str. Benlomond from Shanghai—Light to moderate monsoon."

"Str. Onsang from Pekalongan—Light to moderate S.W. wind, smooth sea."

Vessels in Port.

NEWARRIVALS.

Abbey Holme, Br. s.s., 1995, Brown, 27th June, —Mororan 17th June, Coal, —Order.

Angbin, Ger. s.s., 1001, D. Reimers, 26th June, —Bangkok 20th June, Rice and Wood, —B. & S.

Bufoad, Am. transport, 5000, Hall, 29th May, —from Manila.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, H. Schlaikier, 29th June, —Haiphong 25th June, Gen. —J. & Co.

Elax, Br. s.s., 2320, Baker, 27th June, —Pulo Sembo 20th June, Bulk Oil, —A. K. & Co.

Foohing, Br. s.s., 1423, T. Arthur, 28th June, —Canton 27th June, Gen. —J. M. & Co.

Halching, Br. s.s., 1267, A. E. Hodgins, 28th June, —Foohow via Amoy and Swatow 27th June, Gen. —D. L. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 742, A. Surzon, 28th June, —Haiphong and Hoibow 27th June, Rice, Pigs and Bullocks, —A. R. M.

Kumang, Br. s.s., 2077, E. J. Buller, 25th June, —Calcutta 10th June, Penang 17th, and Singapore 20th, Gen. —J. M. & Co.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 1757, J. B. Jackson, 22nd June, —Salmon 18th June, Gen. Rice and Timber, —Wo Fat Sing.

Loongang, Br. s.s., 1002, G. S. Weigall, 26th June, —Manila 23rd June, Gen. —J. M. & Co.

Maria Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 2355, H. Pape, 22nd June, —Moffi 17th June, Coal, —Order.

Nordpol, Nor. s.s., 2428, Stoltz, 23rd June, —Kelsing (Formosa) 21st June, Gen. —S. T. & Co.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 2602, Frabm, 27th June, —Bangkok 27th June, Rice, —Order.

Regina, Br. s.s., 1251, R. Lieberg, 23rd June, —Calcutta 7th June, Coal, —Order.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1619, A. H. Nolley, 27th June, —San Francisco 27th May, and Shanghai 27th June, Mails and Gen. —P. M. S. S. Co.

Siberia, Am. s.s., 1565, J. T. Smith, 27th June, —San Francisco 27th May, and Shanghai 27th June, Mails and Gen. —P. M. S. S. Co.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1459, L. Dawson, 26th June, —Australia via Ports and Manila 24th June, Gen. —B. & S.

Tartar, Br. s.s., 4425, W. Davison, R.N.R., 28th June, —Vancouver 29th May, and Shanghai 24th June, Gen. —C. P. R. Co.

Zweana, Br. s.s., 1200, J. Ewart, 22nd June, —Shanghai 17th June, Gen. —Chinese.

SAILING VESSELS.

A. G. Roper, Am. ship, 2302, D. H. Riners, 16th Mar., —Philadelphia 16th Oct, 1904, Case Oil, —S. O. Co.

Combrimbark, Br. 4-masted ship, 2151, George, 2nd June, —Cardiff 2nd Jan., Coal, —Government.

Lawhill, Br. 4-masted ship, 2742, J. C. Jarvis, 3rd June, —New York 27th Jan., Case Oil, S. O. Co.

Sierra Lucena, Br. ship, 1528, E. Vooght, 4th June, —Cardiff 10th Dec., Patent Fuel, —Government.

Travancore, Br. ship, 2117, Harges, 30th April, —Cardiff 5th Sept., Patent Fuel, —Government.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Nicomedia	Japan	P. & A. Co.	July 2
Emp. of Japan	Japan	C. P. R. Co.	July 3
Lightning	Singapore	D. S. & Co.	July 3
Darmstadt	Japan	M. & Co.	July 4
Bucentaur	Singapore	N. Y. K.	July 4
Scharnhorst	Colombo	M. & Co.	July 5
Nunantia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	July 6
Tijmahl	Karaisau	J. C. J. L.	July 7
Laisang	Calcutta	J. C. J. L.	July 7
Athenia	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	July 18

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

Vessel	From	Agents	Date
Bufoad	at Kowloon Dock		
Travancore	at Kowloon Dock		
Humber	at Kowloon Dock		
Dott	at Kowloon Dock		
Taiyuan	at Kowloon Dock		

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—2nd June—*Agamemnon*, *Alaska*, *Flintshire*, *African*, *Idomeneus*, 6th June—*Trave*, *Danbighshire*, 9th June—*Glenlogan*, *Arcadia*, *Peshawar*, *Japan*, *Neuby*, *Lumbia*, *Hall*, 14th June—*Australia*, *Artemida*, *Den of Crombie*, *Benlarie*, *Nassau*, *Slavia*, 17th June—*Hudson*, *Keweenaw*, *Tokio*, *Feng*, *Ham*, *Patroclus*, *Grafton*, 14th June—*Tydeus*, 21st June—*Southern*, 24th June—*Tydeus*, *Malacca*, *Benlarie*, *Pak Ling*, 27th June—*Benlarie*, *Diomed*.

Homeward—2nd June—*Schuyllkill*, 6th June—*Prætorius*, 9th June—*Stentor*, 14th June—*Lowther Castle*, 17th June—*Room*, 24th June—*Ernest Simons*, *Indramit*, 27th June—*Dardanus*.

Arrivals at Home—2nd June—*Friedrich*, *P. E. Barots*, *Alcinous*, *Armand St. Fillan*, *Rehli*, *Pyrhus*, *Mertonshire*, *Suevia*, 8th June—*Ceylon*, 9th June—*Silvia*, 14th June—*Katow*, 17th June—*Agamemnon*, 14th June—*Flintshire*, *Prætorius*, 24th June—*Arimetia*, *Teukhai*, 27th June—*Jason*, *Pera*, 28th June.

Post Office.

A Mail will close for:

Haiphong—Per Hongkong, 30th June, 9 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per Haiphong, 30th June, 10 A.M.

Bangkok—Per Maria Rickmers, 30th June, 1 P.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 30th June, 1.15 P.M.

Manila—Per Loongang, 30th June, 3 P.M.

Manila—Per Rubi, 30th June, 3 P.M.

Chefoo and Newchwang—Per Yunnan, 30th June, 3 P.M.

Samshui—Per Linton, 30th June, 3 P.M.

Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang—Per Foohing, 1st July, 10 A.M.

Europe, Ke, India via Taitoria—Per Nubia, 1st July, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 1st July, 1.15 P.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 3rd June, 1.15 P.M.

Samshui—Per Samshui, 3rd July, 3 P.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 4th June, 2.15 P.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nankai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)—Per Tartar, 5th July, 10 A.M.

Europe, Ke, India via Taitoria—Per Dardanus, 5th July, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 5th June, 12.15 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Kumang, 5th July, 3 P.M.

Manila—Per Taming, 5th July, 3 P.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nankai, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Siberia, 6th July, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 6th June, 12.15 P.M.

Samshui—Per Linton, 6th July, 3 P.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 7th July, 12.15 P.M.

Manila—Per Zofra, 8th July, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 8th July, 12.15 P.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 10th July, 1.15 P.M.

Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Chinglu, 10th July, 3 P.M.

Europe, Ke, India via Taitoria—Per Oceanlin, 11th July, 11 A.M.

Macao—Per Haiphong, 11th July, 1.15 P.M.

Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kailong, 11th July, 3 P.M.

Moffi, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.—Per Pleiades, 12th July, 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nankai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of Japan, 12th July, 11 A.M.

Mails for Canton, Samshui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 a.m., and that for Canton at 9 a.m.

Mails for Nankai, Samshui, Kowloon, Kunchuk, Samshui, Wuchow and Canton every evening at 5 p.m. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 a.m.

No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.

Abele, F. W.	Laing, Dr.
Baker, A. S.	Large, H. J. C.
Bingham, Mr. & Mrs.	Lello, Drs. and Mrs.
J. Z. and child	Alfred
Birbeck, R. J.	Lewis, A. R.
Bissell, W. S.	Lewis, L. S.
Bissey, S.	Lind, H. E.
Blair, D. K.	Luckie, A. R.
Boggan, Mr. and Mrs.	Luttinghaus, P.
and infant	Lyons, S. J.
Bohne, Dr.	Macdonald, D.
Bozner, E. A.	MacKay, C. H.
Borwick, Mrs. R. W.	Macneil, Dr. O.
and child	Matada, K.
Briggs, Mrs. G. and	McNair, T. P.
infant	McCullough, R.
Brighton, F. G.	Merchant, Dr. E. B.
Broughall, L.	Merchant, Miss M.
Bunner, Mr. and Mrs.	Merfies, Mrs. P. N.
W. C.	Miller, P. L.
Carter, W. L.	Moore, Mr. & Mrs. R. M.
Chalmers, Dr.	Moore, Dr. W. B. A.
Chambers, Mr. & Mrs.	Morrison, Mrs.
H. K.	Murray, E. H.
Chapman, A.	Murray, P. C.
Charles, O. J.	Newington, A. G.
Clark, Hon. Dr. Francis	Offord, Mrs. Fatey E.
Clark, T.	Offie, O. C.
Clegg, R. M., Eng. Li	Pan, Mr. and Mrs. F.
and Mrs. H. I.	Le
Connell, J. J.	Parfit, W.
Cunningham, G.	Paton, R. Noel
Davis, F. O.	Paton, Mrs. and maid
Davis, Mrs. J. T.	Peake, W.
Deacon, F. B.	Perkins, Mr. and Mrs.
Douglas, F. H.	Perkins, Mr. and Mrs.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. J.	Reid, C. H.
Downing, Mr. and Mrs.	Roach, Mrs. J. S. and child
T. C.	Rochet, L.
Fletcher, H.	Scott, A. O.
Frost, B. L.	Shaw, Dr. H. H.
Glover, C.	Skinn, A. J.
Goodman, M.	Skott, C.
Gordon, E. N. S.	Sweeney, E. A.
Grant, A. W.	Soper, C. H.
Grove, Dr. and Mrs. F.	Stain, A. L.
Hall, Capt. T.	Stearns, H. B.
Hanson, J.	Stewart, W. M.
Hardeman, Miss	Swindell, Dr. Edgar
Harding, R.	Thomson, J.
Harmer, F.	Tobin, R. J.
Hastlet, H. J.	Trinnell, W. D.
Hill, C. J. G.	Unbehau, C. H.
Hunt, R. M., Engineer	Vickers, R. O.
Capt.	Wales, H. H.
Hutchison, R. O.	Warrick, Capt. J.
Innes, Capt. R.	Warren, C. B.
Judd, Mr. and Mrs. L.	Watkins, Miss E.
Kemp, H. H.	Williams, Mrs. C. J.
Kerr, F.	Woolmer, Mr. and Mrs.
King, Chas. G.	C. R.
Klass, Miss	Wright, Mr. and Mrs.
Kraggs, Dr. Samuel	Zehrmann, F. C.
Kraay, C.	
Laing, A. H.	

PEAK.

Aucott, E. F.	King, Dr. and Mrs.
Beattie, A.	Louder, Mr.
Beattie, M. P.	Macdonald, Mr.
Barnard, Mr. and Mrs.	Martin, R.
Bourcheir, Mr. & Mrs.	Meica, Mr. and Mrs. G.
Boyd, Capt. and Mrs.	Mitchell, R.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. D. E.	Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.
Clother, A. N.	Herbert
Cocks, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.	Muelle, E.
Dixson, Mr.	O'Neill, J. L. Hugh
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs.	Parry, Major
Gales, Capt.	Paxton, Capt. H. W.
Hallingsworth, Mr. and Mrs.	Phillips, Major
Mrs.	Piggott, Mr. and Mrs.
Harker, B. Brotherton	Pollock, J. C., Mr.
Hassan, Mr. and Mrs.	Reigle, Dr. and Mrs.
Haynes, Col.	Sawer, Capt. and Mrs.

Mails.



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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
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ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"NUBIA,"
Captain F. J. Fox, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 1st July,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for to-
above Ports in connection with the Company's
S.S. *Mongolia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo.
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arctia*,
due in London on the 13th August.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1905.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "OCEANIE."

Captain Courlet, will be despatched for MAR-
SEILLES on TUESDAY, the 11th July,
at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.
Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *TOURANE*.....25th July.
S.S. *TOKIN*.....28th August.
S.S. *ARMAND BEHIC*.....22nd August.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Pleiades</i> ...	3,753	F.G. Purinton	At July 12
<i>Shamut</i> ...	9,000	E. V. Roberts	July 20
<i>Tremont</i> ...	9,000	T. W. Garlick	Aug. 8

! Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shamut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

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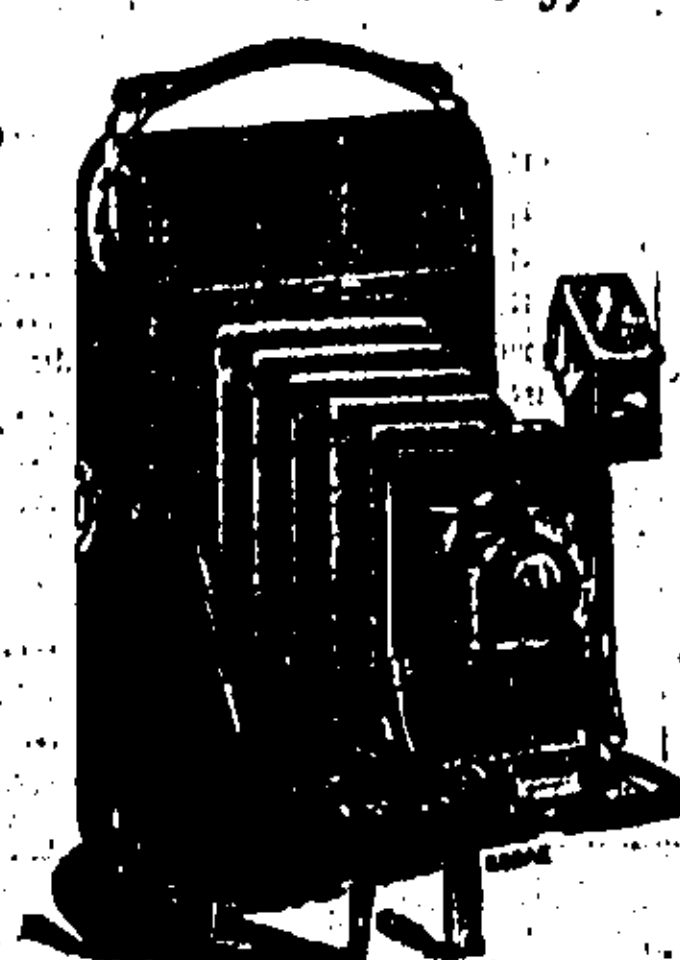
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AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

(DES-VOUX ROAD), PRESENT PRAYA,
KOWLOON.

LEVEL SITES (TURFED) for Three
Tennis Courts, with Wooden House for
Storage of Tennis Gear, &c. Rents reasonable.

Apply—

JOHN LEMM,
64, Queen's Road Central,
Over Falconer's.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [700]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

NO. 12, KNUITSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [537]

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at
present in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1905. [60]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.

Apply to—
H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527]

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CEN-
TRAL.

First Floor, No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD,
CENTRAL.
Second Floor, Nos. 12 and 14, QUEEN'S
ROAD, CENTRAL.

Apply to—
S. BISNEY,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1905. [619]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1905. [50]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
GASOLINE
LAMPS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT
MANTLES,
CHIMNEYS,
GLOBES,
SHADES, &c.,
for
GASOLINE AND GAS
LAMPS
at the most moderate
prices.

Lamps fixed up for
Buyers free of charge.
Naphtha of the best
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
56, Lyndhurst Terrace;
[54]

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & PORTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$250,000	\$1,493,408	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex- change 1/11 9/16 = \$15.46 for second half-year 1904	\$810 sales London 2/8 1/2	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$37	
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000 \$1,739	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	\$320 buyers	
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$950,000 \$111,992 \$364,366 \$371,445	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	64 % \$72 buyers	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 % Tls. 82	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$1,850,000 £20,000 \$17,749 \$89,110 \$84,673 \$700,000 \$37,794	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	5 % \$695 buyers	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$700,000 \$37,794	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2 % \$172 1/2	
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$218,693 \$2,241	\$329,047	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 % \$87 sellers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,200,505	\$360,373	\$34 for 1903	11 1/2 % \$502 1/2	
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$5,000	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	4 1/2 % \$21	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$185,000 \$85,439	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 % \$35	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$250,000 \$600,000 \$158,444	\$25,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9 1/2 % \$27 sellers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	6,000	£10	£10	\$205,000 £100,000	£5,833	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16 = \$5.378	5 1/2 % \$97 buyers	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 2 1/2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904	7 1/2 % Tls. 61 sales	
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 43,762	Tls. 1 1/2 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	7 1/2 % Tls. 50 sales	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,116 \$65,000 \$24,257 \$400,000 \$20,155 \$120,000	\$58,852	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2 % \$34 sales	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$24,257 \$400,000 \$20,155 \$120,000	\$929	\$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 % \$26 sales	
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	\$120,000	\$21,231	\$10 for 1904	8 % \$137 1/2 buyers	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 276,679	Tls. 6,190	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904	11 % Tls. 30	
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	\$2,812	Final of \$15 making \$20 for 1904	9 1/2 % \$215 sellers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$85,987	\$3 for 1897	9 1/2 % \$31 sellers	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1904	3 1/2 % Tls. 71 sales	
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$40,000	\$7,820	No. 3 of 1/6	5 1/2 % Tls. 7.80 buyers	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	50,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G. \$672,093	50 cents making G. \$1 for 1904	5 1/2 % £3 17/6	
Paub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$18,170	\$4,873	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	5 1/2 % \$5 1/2	
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,852	Fcs. 85,706	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903	...	\$490
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 14,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5	9 % Tls. 143 sales	
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$70,000	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904	11 1/2 % \$33 1/2	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$300,000 \$250,000 \$33,500	\$29,422	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1904	5 1/2 % \$95 buyers	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$33,500	\$498,289	\$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904	7 1/2 % \$192 buyers	
Howarth Erskine, Limited	17,000	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	...	\$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04	5 1/2 % \$270 buyers	
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$64	\$64	\$55,500	\$489	\$1 1/2 for 1903	7 % \$18 sellers	
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000	\$40,936	\$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	5 1/2 % \$245	
Do. (Preference)	2,750	\$100	\$100	...	...	\$7 dividend	6 1/2 % \$111 1/2	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 487,210 Tls. 59,880	Tls. 10,711	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904	5 1/2 % Tls. 176 sales	
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,100,000	\$206,645	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 % \$395	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 17,500	Tls. 2,762	\$20 for 1904	9 1/2 % Tls. 190	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	none	\$9,089	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	8 % \$31 1/2 buyers	
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 34,000	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	6 1/2 % Tls. 140 sellers	
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	Tls. 8,000	...	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904	8 1/2 % \$21 sellers	
Do. (Founders)	121	\$15	\$15	...	...	None	...	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$20,000	\$1,502	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 % \$7 1/2 buyers	
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$10,000	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 % \$145	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	\$37,875	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	10 1/2 % \$115 buyers	
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905	13 % Tls. 19 sales	
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	...	...	Interim of \$1	...	\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$11,958	90 cents for 1904	7 % \$121	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	none	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 % \$40 sellers	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 828,813 Tls. 179,000	Tls. 40,666	Tls. 3 final and Tls. 2 bonus making Tls. 8 for 1904	6 1/2 % Tls. 121 buyers	
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	...	...	Tls. 8 for 1904	10 1/2 % Tls. 47 sellers	
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 67,300	Tls. 735	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	5 1/2 % Tls. 125 sellers	
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	none	Tls. 1,150	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	5 1/2 % Tls. 12 buyers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$1,247	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	5 1/2 % \$55 sellers	
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	10 % Tls. 40 buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$21,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 % \$16 1/2 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 50,000	Tls. 15,639	Interim of 5 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 50 buyers
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 31,227	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares	...	Tls. 42 sales
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	none	Tls. 22,050	4 % for 1897	...	Tls. 180
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.								
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	none	Dr. P. 4584	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900	...	\$100
Philippine Company, Limited	17,500	\$10	\$10	...	...	First year	...	\$9 1/2 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2 % Tls. 68 sales	
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	...	6d. per share for 1903	5 % \$15 sellers	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	none	£161	\$3 for 1904	8 1/2 % \$30	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2 % \$12 sales	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Tls. 718	Tls. 5 for 1904	8 % Tls. 64 sellers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 30,000	\$3,739	None	...	\$10
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 1/2 % \$8 1/2	
Hain Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	...	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	...	\$17 sellers
Unity Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	...	\$2,706	\$5 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	7 1/2 % \$100	
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$10	\$10	\$12,500	\$95,054	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 % \$160	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000	\$7,551	First Year	...	\$16 1/2
Do. (New Issue)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	...	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	9 1/2 % \$27 buyers	
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$23,109 £3,000	£7,625	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903	7 1/2 % \$160 buyers	
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	...	...	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1904	...	\$17 1/2 sales
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,747	10 cents for year ending 30.4.1904	...	\$16 1/2 sellers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$2,706	\$15 for year ending 30.1.1904	...	\$22 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$60,000	\$3,739	Final of \$13 making \$17 for 1904	7 % \$24 1/2 sellers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$60,000	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	7 % \$152 buyers	
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$25,000	\$299	Final of 70 cts. and 50 cts. bonus making \$1.20 for the year ended 30.9.04	11 1/2 % \$17 sellers	
Kate Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$475,000	\$3,400	\$1 for 1904	6 % \$135 buyers	
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	\$21,582	Interim of \$2	7 1/2 % \$145 sales	
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 528,210 Tls. 19,465	Tls. 35,849	2nd quarterly of Tls. 6 paid 15.6.05 mak- ing 40 far Tls. 121 for 1905	15 1/2 % Tls. 220 buyers	
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. Tls. 117,838	\$2 for year ended 31.10.1904	9 % \$23	
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	none	...	Tls. 5 for 1904	...	Tls. 35
Moutrie (S.) & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$5,000	\$832	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	9 % \$54 sales	
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	None	Dr. \$5,537	None	...	\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,772	Tls. 8,011	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1904	7 % Tls. 224 buyers	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 16,247	Tls. 5 for 1904	6 % Tls. 82 sales	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,968	Final of 15 cts. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1904	8 1/2 % Tls. 167 sales	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 170,000	Tls. 17,201	Final of 37/6 making 2/6 for 1904	4 1/2 % Tls. 250 buyers	
Singapore Dispensary, Limited	600	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	\$1,760	\$6 1/2 for year ended 31.7.1904	7 1/2 % \$87 sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	none	Dr. \$5,068	None	...	\$23 1/2
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	5,000	\$5	\$5	none	\$3,644	60 cents for year ended 31.5.04	7 1/2 % \$8 buyers	
Straits Ice Company, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	...	...	First year	...	\$7 1/2 buyers
Straits Trading Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$25,000	\$700	\$10 for second half year 1904	13 1/2 % \$150 buyers	
Tientsin Native City Waterworks Company, Ltd.	250,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$8,813	\$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year ended 30.9.1904	6 1/2 % Tls. 110 1/2	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,941	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 2,025	Tls. 2 for half year	...	Tls. 125
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,250	Tls. 2,211	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 6 for 1904	6 1/2 % Tls. 125	
Do. (Founders)	9,900	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$480	90 cents for year ending 31.5.1904	...	\$9 1/2
Watkins, Limited	100	\$10	\$10	\$4,802	\$12,624	\$1 for 1903	8 % \$3 sellers	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$6,000	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	...	\$11 sales
William Powell, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	\$588	Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905	10 1/2 % \$112 sellers	